

THE



OBJECTIVES OF FASTING

Abdul-Azeez ibn Abdus-Salam As-Sulami 'Izzuddeen (577-660 AH)



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In the Name of Allah, the Entirely Merciful, the Especially Merciful.

May Allah's Blessings and abundant Peace be upon our master Muhammad and his family [and followers].

The book of fasting

- and in it are ten chapters:

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الفصل الأول في وجوبه

CHAPTER ONE: OBLIGATIONS OF FASTING

قال الله تعالىٰ و الله عَالَيْهَا اللهِ عَالَيْهَا اللهِ عَالَيْهَا اللهِ عَالَيْهَا اللهِ عَالَىٰ و اللهِ عَالَىٰ و اللهِ عَالَىٰ و اللهِ عَالَىٰ اللهِ عَالَىٰ اللهِ عَالَىٰ اللهِ عَالَىٰ عَالَىٰ اللهِ عَالَىٰ اللهِ عَالَىٰ عَالَىٰ اللهِ عَلَىٰ اللهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَىٰ اللهِ عَلَ

معناه: لعلكم تتقون النار بصومه، فإن صومه سبب لغفران الذنوب الموجبة للنار.

وفي «الصحيحين» عن النبي الله قال: «بني الإسلام على خمس: على أن تعبد الله وتكفر بما دونه، وإقام الصلاة، وإيتاء الزكاة، وحج البيت، وصوم رمضان».

Allah, the Most High, said "O you who believe! Observing As-Saum (the fasting) is prescribed for you as it was prescribed for those before you, that you may become Al-Muttaqûn (the pious)."

The meaning of it is: so that you be mindful of the fire by fasting, for indeed its fasting is a means for forgiveness of sins that obligate the fire.

And it is reported in the sahiheen (Bukhari and Muslim) from the Prophet (**) that he said: "Islam is built upon five (pillars), upon that you worship Allah and disbelieve in what is besides Him, establishing the prayer, paying Zakah, performing Hajj to the house and fasting of Ramadan."

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الفصل الثاني فضائله

CHAPTER TWO: VIRTUES OF FASTING

للصوم فوائد: رفع الدرجات، وتكفير الخطيئات، وكسر الشهوات، وتكثير الصدقات، وتوفير الطاعات، وشكر عالم الخفيات، والانزجار عن خواطر المعاصى والمخالفات.

The fasting has benefits, (from it is) elevation of stations, expiation of sins, breaking of desires, increasing in charities, allowing different types of worships, being thankful to The Knower of the hidden matters (i.e., Allah), and repellence from the thoughts of disobedience and defiance.

فأما رفع الدرجات، فلقوله ﷺ: "إذا جاء رمضان، فتحت أبواب الجنة، وغلقت أبواب النار، وصفدت الشياطين».

ولقوله على حكاية عن ربه على: «كلُّ عمل ابن آدم له، إلا الصيام، فإنه لي، وأنا أجزي به، والصيام جنة، فإذا كان يوم صوم أحدكم، فلا يرفث يومئذ ولا يسخب، فإن سابه أحدٌ أو قاتله، فليقل: إني امرؤ صائم، إني صائم، والذي نفس محمد بيده، لخلوف فم الصائم، أطيب عند الله، يوم القيامة، من ريح المسك. وللصائم فرحتان يفرحهما: إذا أفطر فرح بفطره، وإذا لقى ربه فرح بصومه».

وعنه ﷺ أنه قال: «كل عمل ابن آدم يُضاعف؛ الحسنة عشر أمثالها إلى سبع مئة ضعف. قال الله ﷺ: إلا الصوم، فإنه لي وأنا أجزي به؛ يدع شهوته وطعامه من أجلي».

As for the elevation of the stations, then that is due to his statement (i.e. the Prophet (**)): "When Ramadan comes, the gates of Paradise are opened, and the gates of Hell are closed and the devils are chained."

And due to his statement (i.e. the Prophet(**)), when he narrated from his lord (Allah) saying: "Every deed of the son of Adam is for him except fasting, for it is for Me, and I reward for it, and fasting is a shield, so if it is a day when one of you is fasting, then he should not be obscene on that day or quarrel, and if anyone insults him or fights him, let him say: I am a fasting person, I am fasting. By the One in whose hand is Muhammad's soul, the smell of the mouth of a fasting person will be more pleasant to Allah on the Day of Resurrection than the scent of musk. The fasting person has two joys: when he breaks his fast, he rejoices in breaking his fast, and if he meets his Lord, he rejoices in his fasting."

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It is also narrated from him that he (*) said: "Every good deed of the son of Adam is multiplied ten times to seven hundred times. Allah said: Except for fasting, for it is for me and I reward it. He gives up his desires and food for my sake."

وقال ﷺ: "إن في الجنة بابًا ، يقال له الريان، يدخل منه الصائمون يوم القيامة، لا يدخل معهم أحدٌ غيرهم. يُقال: أين الصائمون؟ فيدخلون منه، فإذا دخل آخرهم أُغلق، فلم يدخل منه أحد». وفي رواية: "إن في الجنة بابًا يُدعىٰ الريان، يُدعىٰ به الصائمون. من كان من الصائمين دخله، ومن دخله لم يظمأ أبدا».

وقال عليه السلام: «إن الصائم تصلي عليه الملائكة إذا أكل عنده حتى يفرغوا».

He (**) said: "There is a gate in Paradise, called Al-Rayyan, through which those who fast will enter on the Day of Resurrection, and no one will enter with them except them. It will be said: Where are the fasting people? So, they will enter through it, and when the last of them enters, it will be closed, and after no one will enter through it (the door)."

And in a narration: "There is a gate in Paradise called Al-Rayyan, through which those who fast are called. Whoever was from the fasting people will enter it, and whoever enters it will never be thirsty again"

And he (**) said: "Indeed the angels send Salat upon the fasting person when (others) eat in his presence, until they finish"

أما تفتيح أبواب الجنة، فعبارة عن تكثير الطاعات الموجبة لفتح أبواب الجنان.
وتغليق أبواب النار، عبارة عن قلة المعاصي الموجبة لإغلاق أبواب النيران.
وتصفيد الشياطين، عبارة عن انقطاع وسوستهم عن الصائمين؛ لأنهم لا يطمعون في إجابتهم إلى المعاصي.

As for opening the gates of Paradise, it is an expression of multiplying acts of obedience that lead to opening the gates of Paradise.

Closing the gates of Hell is the absence of sins that require closing the gates

of Hell.

Chaining the devils means stopping their whispering from those who are fasting. Because they are not eager to answer them in disobedience [of Allah]. وقوله عمل ابن آدم له، إلا الصيام، فإنه لي، وأنا أجزي به» أضاف إليه إضافة تشريف، لأنه لا يدخله رياء لخفائه، ولأن الجوع والعطش لا يتقرب بهما إلى أحد من ملوك الأرض، ولا التقرب إلى الأصنام.

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And His saying (Exalted be He): Every deed of the son of Adam is for him except fasting, for it is mine, and I will reward for it. He (i.e. Allah) attached it to Himself as an honorable attachment, because no showing-off enters into it due to its concealment, and because hunger and thirst are not used to get closer to one of the kings of the earth, nor are they used to get closer to the idols (i.e. they are not used as a form of worship for the idols by the idolators).

المتولى لإسدائه.

And his (i.e. Allah's) saying: "I reward him", even if he (Allah) is the one who rewards all acts of obedience, this means: magnifying his reward, because he is the person responsible for providing it.

His (**) saying: "Fasting is a shield" means: Fasting is a protection from the punishment of Allah.

و «السَّخَب»: الخصام.

And obscenity (is) offensive/obscene speech.

And "quarrelling": argumentation /quarrelling

His (**) saying: "Let him (i.e. the fasting person) say: I am fasting," means that he reminds himself of fasting, in order to refrain from similarity and opposition.

As for his (**) saying: "The breath from the mouth of a fasting person is more pleasant to Allah on the Day of Resurrection than the scent of musk," there is an omission in the speech. And the estimation (of the meaning is): The reward from the mouth of a fasting person is better in the sight of Allah than the scent of musk.

As for the "two joys", one is for his success in completing worship, and the other is for Allah's reward when He rewards him.

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وقوله: «يدع شهوته وطعامه من أجلي» معناه: أنه لما أثر طاعة ربه على طاعة نفسه، مع قوة الشهوة، وغلبة الهوى، أثابه الله بأن تولى جزاءه بنفسه، ومن آثر الله، آثره الله. فإنه ينزل العبد من نفسه حيث أنزله من نفسه. ولهذا من هم بمعصية، ثم تركها خوفًا من الله، فإن الله، يقول للحفظة: آكتبوها له حسنة، فإنه إنما ترك شهوته من جَرَّاي؛ أي من أجلي.

And his (**) saying: "He gives up his desire and his food for My sake" means: When he preferred obedience to his Lord over obedience to himself, despite the strength of desires and the dominance of whims, Allah rewarded him by taking care of his reward himself, and whoever preferred Allah, Allah will prefer him. For he (i.e. Allah) puts the servant from himself where he (i.e. the servant) put him from himself. For this reason, whoever intends to commit a sin, then abandons it out of fear of Allah, Allah says to the recorders: Write it down as a good deed for him, for he left his lust for my sake; meaning, for me.

As for specifying their entry into Paradise by the Rayyaan Gate, they are distinguished by that door due to the distinction and honor of their worship.

As for the angels' prayers upon the fasting person when someone eats next to him, for his leaving of the food, while having it in front of him, is his utmost suppression of his nafs (his self/soul), so because of that it necessitates their (i.e. Angels') prayer on him. And their prayers are their invocation for mercy and forgiveness for him (i.e. for the fasting person).

As for expiation of sins, that is due to His (**) saying: "Ramadan upon Ramadan expiates what is between them, if you avoided Major sins."

"Whoever fasts Ramadan out of faith and seeking (hoping in) reward, his previous sins will be forgiven." It means faith in its obligation, and hoping of being rewarded by his Rubb (i.e., Lord, Cherisher, Sustainer, Protector, etc.)."

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وأما كسر الشهوات، فإن الجوع والظمأ يكسران شهوة المعاصى.

وكذلك صح عنه الله أنه قال: «يا معشر الشباب من استطاع منكم الباءة فليتزوج. فإنه أغض للبصر، وأحصن للفرج. ومن لم يستطع فعليه بالصوم، فإنه له وجاء».

و «الباءة»: هي النكاح.

و «الوِجاء»: هو رَضُّ أنثىٰ الفحل: نزل الله كسر الصوم للشهوة، منزلة رض الأنثيين في حسم الشهوة. وقد جاء في حديث: «إن الشيطان يجري من ابن آدم مجرىٰ الدم» فضيقوا مسالكه بالجوع

As for breaking desires, then hunger and thirst break the desire for sin. Likewise, it is authenticated from him that he (*) said: "O young people, whoever of you is capable of "ba'ah", let him marry, for it is better for lowering the gaze, and better for guarding the private part. Whoever is not able to do so, then he must fast, for it is for him "wijaa'."

And the "ba'ah": is intercourse

"Al-Wijaa'": is the rubbing of the testicles of the stallion, so he (**) placed the fast breaking the desires in the same position as rubbing the testicles in resolving the lust. It was stated in a hadith: "Satan flows through the son of Adam with blood, so narrow his paths with hunger".

وأما تكثير الصدقات، فلأن الصائم إذا جاع تذكر ما عنده من الجوع، فحثه ذلك على إطعام الجائع: فإنما يرحم العُشاق من عشقا

وقد بلغنا أن سليمان، أو يوسف عليهما السلام، لا يأكل حتى يأكل جميع المتعلقين به؛ فسئل عن ذلك، فقال: أخاف أن أشبع فأنسى الجائع.

As for increasing in charity, this is because when the fasting person becomes hungry, he remembers what he has of hunger, and this encourages him to feed the hungry person, for verily the one that shows mercy to the lovers are the ones that love.

And it has reached us that Sulaymaan # or Yusuf #, would not eat until all those close to him had eaten; He was asked about that so he said: "I fear that I will become full and forget the hungry".

وأما **توفير الطاعات**، فلأنه تذكر جوع أخل النار وظمأهم، فحثه ذلك علىٰ تكثير الطاعات، لينجو بها من النار

As for fulfilling the obedience, this is because he rem embered the hunger and thirst of the people of the Fire, and that prompted him to multiply the acts of obedience, in order to be saved by it from the fire".

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وأما شكر عالم الخفيات؛ إذا صام عرف نعمة الله عليه، في الشبع والرِّي، فشكرها لذلك، فإن النعم لا بعرف مقدارُها إلا يفقدها.

As for thanking The Knower of the hidden things: If he fasts, he recognizes Allah's blessings upon him, when he is full or quenched, so he shows gratitude for it because of that, for verily the value of blessings are not known except by losing it.

وأما الانزجار عن خواطر المعاصي والمخالفات؛ فلأن النفس إذا شبعت طمحت إلى المعاصي، وتشوقت إلى المخالفات، وإذا جاعت وظمئت تشوفت إلى المطعومات والمشروبات، وطموح النفس إلى المناجات وانشغالها بها خير من تشوفها إلى المعاصي والزلات؛ ولذلك قدم بعض السلف الصوم على سائر العبادات؛ فسئل عن ذلك فقال: لإن يطلع الله على نفسي، وهي تنازعني إلى الطعام والشراب، أحب إلى من أن يطلع عليها، وهي تنازعني إلى معصيته إذا شبعت.

As for prevention from the thoughts of disobedience and transgressions; Because when the soul is satisfied, it aspires to sins and yearns for transgressions, and when it is hungry and thirsty, it longs for foods and drinks, and the soul's determination with monologues and its preoccupation with them is better than its longing for sins and slips. That is why some of the predecessors (salaf) prioritized fasting over all other acts of worship. He was asked about that, so he said: Because Allah sees my soul, and it argues with me for food and drink, this is more beloved to me than him (i.e. Allah) seeing it and it (i.e. my soul) drives me to disobey him if when I am full.

وللصوم فوائد كثيرة أُخَرُ، كصحة الأذهان، وسلامة الأبدان؛ وقد جاء في حديث: «صوموا تصحوا».

And fasting has many other benefits, such as the health of the mind and the safety of the body. It was stated in a hadith: "Fast and become healthy".

ومن شرفه أنه: من فطر صائمًا، كان له مثل أجره، وقال ﷺ: "من فطر صائمًا كان له مثل أجره، من غير أن ينقص من أجر الصائم شيء"، فمن فطر ستة وثلاثين صائمًا في كل سنة، فكأنما صام الدهر، ومن كثر بفطر الصائمين على هذه النية، كتب الله له صوم عصور ودهور.

Part of its honor is that whoever breaks the fast (feeds) for a fasting person will have a reward similar to his reward, and he (*) said: "Whoever breaks the fast for a fasting person will have a reward similar to his reward, without detracting from the reward of the fasting person in any way." So, whoever breaks the fast for thirty-six fasting people every year, it is as if he fasted for the whole time. Whoever breaks the fast of the fasting people a lot with this intention, Allah will record for him fasting for ages and ages.

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ومن شرفه: أن من قامه إيمانًا واحتسابا، غضر له ما تقدم من ذنبه، لقوله ﷺ: «من قام رمضان إيمانًا واحتسابًا غفر له ما تقدم من ذنبه».

Part of its honor is that whoever performs it out of faith and seeking reward, his previous sins will be forgiven, as he (*) said: "Whoever performs Ramadan out of faith and hope (seeking reward), he will be forgiven for his previous sins."

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الفصل الثالث:

ي آدايه.

CHAPTER THREE: ETIQUETTES OF FASTING

وهي ستّة:

أحدها: حفظ اللسان والجوارح عن المخالفة؛ لقوله ﷺ: «من لم يدع قول الزور، والعمل به، فليس لله حاجة في أن يدع طعامه وشرابه».

وقال الكالا: «رب قائمه حظه من قيامه السهر، ورب صائم حظه من صيامه الجوع والعطش».

They are six:

1. Protect the Tongue

Tongue The Prophet said, "Whoever does not give up forged speech and evil actions, Allah is not in need of his leaving his food and drink" (i.e., Allah will not accept his fasting). The Prophet said: "There are people who fast and get nothing from their fast except hunger, and there are those who pray and get nothing from their prayer but a sleepless night".

الثاني: إذا دعي إلى طعام وهو صائم، فليقل: إن صائم؛ لقوله ﷺ: "إذا دُعي أحدكم إلى طعام، وهو صائم، فليقل إني صائم». يذكر ذلك اعتذارًا إلى الداعي، لئلا ينكسر قلبه. فإن خاف الرياء ورئ بعذر آخر.

2. When invited to have a meal and you are fasting

The Prophet said: "If any one of you is invited to a meal when he is fasting, he should say: I am fasting". He should mention that as an excuse to the person who invited them, not to break his heart. If he fears showing off, then he should provide another excuse.

الثالث: ما يقوله إذا أفطر؛ وهو ما روي عنه الكلا، أنه كان يقول إذا أفطر: «ذهب الظمأ، وابتلت العروق، وثبت الأجر إن شاء الله».

وروي أيضًا أنه كان يقول: «اللهم لك صمت، وعلى رزقك أفطرت». وفي حديث آخر: «الحمد لله الذي أعانني فصمت، ورزقني فأفطرت».

3. What should be said when the fast is broken?

The Prophet #said when he broke his fast: Dhahaba'd dhama' wa'btallati'l `uruq wa thabata'l ajru in sha' Allah "Thirst has gone, the vessels are moist, and

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the reward is sure, if Allah wills". The Prophet said when he broke his fast: Allahumma laka sumtu, wa `ala rizqika aftart "O Allah, for you I have fasted, and with your provision I have broken my fast". In another narration the Prophet said when he broke the fast: "Al-hamdu li'l Llah alladhi a`anani fa-sumt, wa razaqani fa-aftart" "All praise is due to Allah who assisted me, so I fasted; and who provided me, so I could break my fast".

الرابع: ما يفطر عليه، وهو رطب، أو تمر، أو ماء؛ لأنه روي عنه الله أنه: «كان يفطر، قبل أن يصلي، على رطبات، فإن لم يكن فتمرات، فإن لم يكن حسا حسوات من ماء». وقال الله الله الماء، فإن الماء طهور».

4. With what to break the fast?

Fresh dates or Dry dates or Water There is a narration that the Prophet **would break the fast with fresh dates before performing Salat. If there were no fresh dates then (he would break the fast) with dried dates, and if there were no dried dates then he would take a few sips of water." The Prophet **said: "When one of you is fasting, he should break his fast with dates; but if he cannot get any, then (he should break his fast) with water, for water is purifying".

الخامس والسادس: تعجيل الفطر، وتأخير السحور؛ لقوله ﷺ: "تسحروا فإن في السحور بركة". وقال ﷺ: "لا يزال الناس بخير، ما عجلوا الفطر". وقال ﷺ: أحب عبادي إليَّ أعجلهم فطرًا". وقال السَّلَامُ -: "قال الله ﷺ: أحب عبادي إليَّ أعجلهم فطرًا". وقال ﷺ: "لا يزال الدين ظاهرًا، ما عجل الناس الفطر؛ لأن اليهود والنصارئ يؤخرون". قال عمرو بن ميمون: كان أصحاب محمد ﷺ أعجل الناس إفطارًا، وأبطؤهم سحورًا. وإنما أخّر السحور ليتقوئ به على الصوم، كيلا يجهده الصوم، فتقعده عن كثير من الطاعات؛ وقد كان بين سحور رسول الله ﷺ وبين صلاته قدر خمسين آية.

وإنما عجل الفطر لأن الجوع والعطش ربما ضربه؛ فلا وجه إلى إيطال النَّفس لذلك، مع أنه لا قربة فيه، وقد رئي بعض ظرفاء السلف، يأكل في السوق، فقيل له في ذلك، فقال: «مَطْل الغني ظلم».

5. and 6. Hasten to the break the fast and delay the suhur (Predawn meal) The Prophet said: "Take Suhur as there is a blessing in it". The Prophet said: "The people will remain on the right path as long as they hasten the breaking of the fast". The Prophet said: "Allah, Mighty and Sublime is He, said: 'Those of My worshippers who are most beloved to me are the quickest to break their fast". The Prophet said: "Religion will continue to prevail as long as people hasten to break the fast, because the Jews and the Christians delay doing so".

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Amru bin Maymoon (Allah be pleased with him) said: "The Companions of the Prophet were the hastiest at breaking their fasts and the slowest at finishing Suhur". The interval between the Suhur and the Salaah of the Prophet was sufficient to recite fifty verses of the Quran." We were asked to hasten breaking the fast because hunger and thirst may harm a person, there is no benefit or good deed in prolonging it. A humorous person from the Salaf was seen eating in the market and someone asked him about it, he said: "Delay in payment by a rich man is injustice".

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الفصل الرّابع

فيما يجتنب فيه.

CHAPTER FOUR: WHAT SHOULD BE AVOIDED IN IT

وهو أنواع:

أحدهما: الوصال؛ قال أبو هريرة: نهي رسول الله ﷺ عن الوصال. فقال رجلٌ من المسلمين: فإنك يا رسول الله تواصل. قال رسول الله ﷺ: «وأيكم مثلى؟ إني أبيت يطعمني ربي ويسقيني» فلما أبو أن ينتهوا عن الوصال، واصل بهم يومًا، ثم يومًا، ثم رأوا الهلال، فقال: «لو تأخر الهلال لزدتكم» كالمنكل لهم، حين أبوا أن ينتهوا.

وإنما نهي عن الوصال، لما فيه من إضعاف القوى، وإضمار الأجساد، من غير عبادة.

وأما الرسول ﷺ، فإن كان أكله وشربه عند ربه حقيقة، فإنه لم يواصل.

وإن عبر بالأكل والشرب عن قوة الأنس بالله، والسرور بقربه، فقد قام ذلك مقام الأكل والشرب في إنعاش قواه؛ بل هو أبلغ من الطعام والشراب:

وقد صمت عن لذات دهري كلها ويوم لقاكم ذاك فطر صيامي ولقد وجدت لذاذة لك في الحشا ليست لماكول ولا مشروب.

These are types:

1. Wisaal; extended, continued fasting

Abu Huraira (Allah be pleased with him) narrated that the Prophet # forbade Al-Wisal in fasting. So, one of the Muslims said to him, "But you practice Al-Wisal. O Allah's Messenger #!" The Prophet # replied: "Who amongst you is similar to me? I am given food and drink during my sleep by my Lord". So, when the people refused to stop Al-Wisal, the Prophet # fasted day and night continuously along with them for a day and then another day and then they saw the crescent moon (of the month of Shawwal). The Prophet said to them, "If it (i.e., the crescent) had not appeared, I would have made you fast for a longer period", as a punishment for them when they refused to stop.

Verily, he prohibited Wisaal because it will weaken our strength and harm our bodies and it is not considered an act of worship. As for if the Prophet # his breaking of fast is literal; at His Rubb (Lord) – he did not perform Wisaal. If he explained food and water as the strength of serene seclusion with Allah and His Nearness, for that has replaced the position of food and drink by nourishing his strength, rather, it is more powering than food and drink:

I have fasted from all the desires of my life, and breaking my fast is truly when meeting you,

I have found a pleasure in being full, not by food, nor by water!

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الثاني: القُبلة؛ قالت عائشة سَلَّهُ : (كان رسول الله ، يقبل وهو صائم، ويباشر وهو صائم، ولكنه أملكهم لأربه).

فمن كان شيخًا يأمن على نفسه من تحريك الشهوة، وإفساد الصوم، فلا بأس بها، وإن كان شابًا لا يأمن ذلك، كُر هت له، لما فيها من تعريض العبادة للإفساد والمخاطرة بها.

2. Qublah; a kiss

Aisha (Allah be pleased with her) narrated that the Prophet sused to kiss and embrace (his wives) while he was fasting, and he had more power to control his desires than any of you. Whoever was an old person who is secure from inciting desires, then no problem. If he was a young one who cannot guarantee that, it is disliked for him as to what it can lead to from risking the worship.

فمن أضعفته الحجامة كره له، إذ لا يأمن من الفطر، أو من ثقل العبادة عليه فيتبرم بها فيكره عبادة الله.

3. Hijaamah; cupping

The Prophet some was cupped while he was fasting. Anas bin Malik was asked whether they disliked the cupping for a fasting person. He replied: "No, unless if it causes weakness." Cupping is disliked for the one who might become weak. It may cause him to break his fast or he may feel the difficulty of worship or he may get bored of it and dislike it.

الرابع: الكحل؛ كان أنس يكتحل وهو صائم. وقال الأعمش: ما رأيت أحدا من أصحابنا يكره الكحل للصائم. وكان إبراهيم يرخص أن يكتحل الصائم بالصبر.

فلا فرق بين الكحل الحاد الذي ينفذ إلى الحلقوم، وبين غيره والأولى اجتنابه، خروجًا عن خلاف العلماء.

4. Kohl (eyeliner)

Anas bin Malik (Allah be pleased with him) that he used to apply kohl when he was fasting. Al-A'mash (Allah be pleased with him) said: "I did not see any of our companions who abominated the use of kohl by a man who was fasting. Ibrahim would permit the man who was fasting to apply kohl with aloes". There is no difference between intense kohl which can be felt /tasted in the throat or normal kohl. It is better to avoid both to be protected from the disagreement of the scholars.

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الخامس: الاستنشاق في الوضوء؛ قال رسول الله ﷺ: للقيط بن صبرة: «أسبغ الوضوء، وخلل بين الأصابع، وبالغ في الاستنشاق، إلا أن تكون صائمًا» فنهىٰ عن المبالغة لما في ذلك من المخاطرة بالعبادة، وتعريضها للإفساد، والله أعلم ١٠٠١.

5. Istinshaaq; sniffing water into the nasal cavity

The Prophet said: "Perform ablution in full and make the fingers go through the beard and sniff with water well except when you are fasting". The Prophet forbade the exaggeration in rinsing the nose because it may invalidate the fast. Allah knows best.

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الفصل الخامس

في التماس ليلة القدر.

CHAPTER FIVE: SEEKING LAYLATUL QADR; NIGHT OF DECREE

«ليلة القدر» ليلة شريفة، فضلها الله على ألف شهر ليس فيها ليلة القدر.

وسميت ليلة القدر إما لشرف قدرها وعلو منزلتها، وإما لأن الأرزاق والآجال من السنة إلى السنة تقدر في تلك الليلة.

وتتنزل الملائكة والروح في تلك الليلة، فيسلمون على المجتهدين واختلف العلماء، هل يسلمون على عليهم من تلقاء أنفسهم، أو يبلغونهم السلام عن ربهم؟

وإن ليلة يأتي فيها العبد (۱)، فيهما تسليم رب العالمين عليه. لجديرة أن تكون خيرًا من ألف شهر، وبأن يلتمسها الملتمسون، ويطلبها الطالبون، ولذلك التمسها رسول الله مع صحبه، والصالحون من بعده.

The Night of Decree is a blessed night. The blessings Allah has placed in it is more than [the virtues that are placed in] 1000 months. It is known as the Night of Decree either by the honor of its value and high status or because of the blessings, sustenance, and appointed times from year to year that are assessed in that night. The angels and the Ruh descend in that night and they give salam to those who work hard "in worship". The scholars differed, do they give salam from themselves or do they convey it from their Lord? A night in which the worshipper comes, in which the Lord of the world gives salam to him is better than a thousand months and to be sought by the seekers and to be appealed by the appealers. That is why the Messenger of Allah searched for it with his companions and it is also the practice of the righteous people after him.

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وصحّ أن المسجد وكف ليلة الحادي والعشرين، ورئى أثر الطين على جبهة رسول الله وأنفه. وترجحت ليلة إحدى وعشرين بأنه أخبر أن القمر كان ليلته كشق جفنة، ولا يكون القمر كشق جفنة إلا ليلة السابع وليلة الحادي والعشرين.

فمن فضله هذه الليلة، أن من قامها إيمانًا واحتسابًا، غُفر له ما تقدم من ذنبه. والدليل على ما ذكرناه قوله ﷺ: «أريت ليلة القدر، ثم أيقظني بعض أهلي فنسيتها، فالتمسوها في العشر الغوابر». و«الغوابر»: البواقي.

وقال ﷺ: «تحروا ليلة القدر في الوتر من العشر الأواخر من رمضان».

وقال أبو هريرة: تذاكرنا ليلة القدر عند رسول الله ﷺ فقال: «أيكم يذكر حين طلع القمر وهو مثل شق جفنة»؟

وصح عنه ﷺ أنه قال: «من قام ليلة القدر إيمانًا واحتسابًا غفر له ما تقدم من ذنبه».

It is in the last 10 nights of Ramadan; it is closer to the odd nights than the even nights. Apparently, it is the 21st night because the Messenger of Allah saw it and then was caused to forget it. And it was mentioned that he prostrated in the morning in water and mud. It was reported that rainwater was dropping from the mosque's roof on the night of the 21st, and mark of the mud was seen on the forehead and the nose of the Messenger of Allah . The night of the 21st was probably the night of power because the Prophet # said that moon was like half bowl that night. The moon does not look like half bowl except on the 7th night and the 21st night. One of the virtues of this night is that He who observes prayer throughout this night, out of sincerity of Faith and in hope of earning reward will have his past sins pardoned. The proof of what we mentioned is his saying, "I have been shown Lailatul-Qadr, then I was caused to forget it, so seek it in the last ten nights". The Prophet # said: "Search for the Night of Qadr in the odd nights of the last ten days of Ramadan". Abu Huraira (Allah be pleased with him) reported: We were talking about Lailat-ul-Qadr in the presence of the Messenger of Allah # and he said: "He who amongst you remembers (the night) when the moon arose, and it was like a piece of plate". The Prophet said: "Whoever established prayers on the night of Qadr out of sincere faith and hoping for a reward from Allah, then all his previous sins will be forgiven".

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والمستحب لمن رآها أن يكثر من الثناء والدعاء، وأن يكون أكثر دعائه: «اللَّهمَّ إنك عفو كريم تحب العفو، فاعف عني».

وإن اقتصر علىٰ الثناء فهو أفضل، لما روي عنه عليه الصلاة والسلام، أنه قال: «قال الله عليه: من شغله ذكرى عن مسألتي، أعطيته أفضل ما أعطى السائلين».

و قال أمية:

It is permissible to increase Thana (praising Allah) and Dua (Supplicating to Allah). One should repeat this dua often: 'Allahumma innaka 'afuwwun tuhibbul-'afwa, fa'fu 'anni. O Allah, You are pardoning and love pardoning, so pardon me. If one was to confine himself to praise Allah this is better because it is narrated that the Messenger # said: "The Lord, Blessed and Most High is He, has said: 'Whoever is busy with remembering Me from asking Me, then I shall give him more than what I give to those who ask". Umayyah had said:

Do I mention my need, or has your shyness become sufficient for me for your trait is, indeed, shyness.

If one day, a person has singled you out in praise, it is sufficient for him such praise.

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الفصل السادس:
في الاعتكاف والجُود
وقراءة القرآن في رمضان.

CHAPTER SIX: SECLUSION, GENEROSITY AND RECITAL OF THE QURAN IN RAMADAN

قال الله تعالىٰ: ﴿ طَهِرَا بَيْتِيَ لِلطَّآبِفِينَ وَٱلْمُكِفِينَ وَٱلرُّكَّعِ ٱلسُّجُودِ ١٠٠٠ ﴾ [البقرة].

وقال تعالى: ﴿ وَلَا تُبَيْرُوهُ نَ وَأَنتُمْ عَكِفُونَ فِي ٱلْمَسَاجِدِ ﴾ [البقرة: ١٨٧] و (الاعتكاف): زيارة الله في بيتٍ من بيوته، والانقطاع إليه فيه. وحق المزور أن يكرم زائره.

وكذلك جاء في الحديث الصحيح، عنه ، أنه قال: «من غدا إلى المسجد أو راح، أعد الله له نزلًا في الجنة، كلما غدا أو راح».

و «النزل»: الضيافة.

Allah said (meaning): "Purify My House for those who circumambulate it as a rite of worship, and those who abide in devotion, and those who bow and prostrate (in the Prayer)."

And He said (meaning): "And do not associate in intimacy with them (your wives) during the period when you are in I'tikaf (i.e., Seclusion in the masjid)". I'tikaf is to visit Allah at one of his houses and worship him there and the visitor must honor the Host."

والمستحب أن يعتكف العشر الأواخر من رمضان لطلب ليلة القدر، لأنه آخر ما استقر عليه اعتكاف رسول الله على قالت عائشة في النبي كان يعتكف العشر الأواخر من رمضان، حتى توفاه الله، ثم اعتكف أزواجه من بعده».

وعنها، قالت: «كان رسول الله ﷺ إذا دخل العشر، أحيا الليل، وأيقظ أهله، وجد، وشد المئزر». وفي رواية: «كان رسول الله ﷺ يجتهد في العشر الأواخر مالا يجتهد في غيره». وقوله: «شدّ المئزر» كناية عن ترك الاستمتاع بالنساء. وقيل: عبارة عن الجدّ في العبادة والتشمير فيها.

The Prophet said: "Allah will prepare for him who goes to the mosque (every) morning and in the afternoon (for the congregational prayer) an honorable place in Paradise with good hospitality for (what he has done) every morning and afternoon". Aisha (Allah be pleased with her) said: "The Prophet sused

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to practice I'tikaf in the last ten days of Ramadan till he died and then his wives used to practice I'tikaf after him". Aisha (Allah be pleased with her) said: "With the start of the last ten days of Ramadan, the Prophet sused to tighten his waist belt and used to pray all night and used to keep his family awake for the prayers". Aisha (Allah be pleased with her) reported that Allah's Messenger sused to exert himself in devotion during the last ten nights to a greater extent than at any other time. Tighten his waist belt refers to not being intimate with his wives or can also mean diligence and perseverance in worship.

ويستحب الإكثار من تلاوة القرآن ، ومن الجود والإفضال في هذا الشهر للمعتكف وغيره، لأن الفقير يعجز بسبب صومه عن الشهوات والتطواف والسؤال .

وفي "الصحيحين" عن ابن عباس على قال: (كان النبي الله أجود الناس، وكان أجود " ما يكون في رمضان، حين يلقاه جبريل، وكان جبريل يلقاه عليه السلام كل ليلة في رمضان حتى ينسلخ، يعرض عليه النبي القرآن، فإذا لقيه جبريل كان أجود بالخير من الريح المرسلة).

ومعنىٰ قوله: (من الريح المرسلة) أي في عمومها وإسراعها.

وصحَّ أن جبريل عليه السلام كان يعارض الرسول عليه القرآن في كل رمضان مرة واحدة ، فلما كان العام الذي توفي فيه عقيبه عارضه مرتين.

It is recommended to recite the Quran abundantly and it is better to be generous in this month. Ibn `Abbas (Allah be pleased with him) said: "The Prophet ** was the most generous amongst the people, and he used to be more so in the month of Ramadan when Jibreel visited him, and Jibreel used to meet him on every night of Ramadan till the end of the month. The Prophet ** used to recite the Holy Quran to Jibreel, and when Jibreel met him, he used to be more generous than a fast wind (which causes rain and welfare)". And it has been authentically transmitted that Jibreel used to revise the Quran with the Prophet ** every Ramadan once, but when it was the year that he passed away in it, he revised it on him twice.

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الفصل السابع

في إتباع رمضان بست من شوّال

CHAPTER SEVEN: FOLLOWING RAMADAN WITH THE SIX DAYS FAST IN SHAWWAL

صح عن رسول الله علي أنه قال: «من صام رمضان، ثم أتبعه بست من شوال، كان كصيام الدهر». وإنما كان كصيام الدهر، لأن الحسنة بعشر أمثالها، فيقابل كل يوم بعشرة أيام.

The Prophet said: "He who observed the fast of Ramadan and then followed it with six (fasts) of Shawwal, it would be as if he fasted entirely". It is like fasting a year because the reward of the good deed is ten the like thereof, so each day will be the same reward as 10 days.

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الفصل الثامن

في الصوم المطلق

CHAPTER EIGHT: FASTING IN GENERAL

قال الله على: ﴿ وَٱلصَّنَّ عِينَ وَٱلصَّنِّ مِن الْأَحزاب: ٣٥]

وقال رسول الله على الله على عبد يصوم يومًا في سبيل الله، إلا باعد الله بذلك اليوم وجهه عن النار سبعين خريفًا».

قالت: نعم. فقلت لها: من أي أيام الشهر كان يصوم؟

[قالت]: لم يكن يبالى من أي أيام الشهر يصوم.

Allah said (meaning): "The fasting men and the fasting women." The Prophet said: "Indeed, anyone who fasts for one day for Allah's Pleasure, Allah will keep his face away from the (Hell) fire for (a distance covered by a journey) seventy Autumns (i.e., years)". Aisha (Allah be pleased with her) said: "The Messenger of Allah used to fast till one would say that he would never stop fasting, and he would abandon fasting till one would say that he would never fast. I never saw Allah's Messenger fasting for a whole month except the month of Ramadan". Mu'adha al-'Adawiyya reported that she asked 'A'ish (may Allah be pleased with them), whether the Messenger of Allah observed fasts for three days during every month. She said: "Yes, I said to her: Which were (the particular) days of the month on which he observed fast? She said: He was not particular about the days of the month on which to observe fast".

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الفصل التاسع

في صوم التطوع

CHAPTER NINE: VOLUNTARY FASTING

الأول: في غب الصوم قال ﷺ: "إن أحب الصيام إلى الله صيام داود، وأحب الصلاة إلى الله صلاة داود الله الله عنه الليل، ويقوم ثلثه، وينام سدسه، وكان يصوم يومًا، ويفطر يومًا، ولا يفر إذا لاقى». وعن عبدالله بن عمرو بن العاص، قال: أخبر رسول الله ﷺ، أني أقول: والله لأصومن النهار، ولأقومن الليل ما عشت. فقلت له: بأبي أنت وأمي. قال: "فإنك لا تستطيع ذلك، فصم وأفطر، ونم وقم، وصم من الشهر ثلاثة أيام، فإن الحسنة بعشر أمثالها، وذلك مثل صيام الدهر».

قلت: إنى أطيق أكثر من ذلك.

قال: «فصم يومًا وأفطر يومًا، فذلك صيام داود، وهو أفضل الصيام».

قلت: بأبي أطيق أكثر من ذلك.

فقال النبي ﷺ: « لا أفضل».

وإنما فضل رسول الله رضي الله والخبّ في هذا الحديث لسببين:

أحدهما، أن ابن عمرو كان لا يحتمل أكثر من ذلك، بدليل أنه السلام قال له: «فإنك إذا فعلت ذلك نفهت نفسك، وغارت عيناك». فأخبره الله أنه أفضل صومه الغِبّ.

1. Fasting one day and not the next

Abdullah bin 'Amr (Allah be pleased with him) reported Allah's Messenger # as saying: "With Allah the best fasting is that of Dawuud # and the best prayer is that of Dawuud # for he slept half of the night and stood for prayer for the third of it and (then) slept the sixth part of it and he observed fast one day and broke on the other". Abdullah bin 'Amr (Allah be pleased with him) reported that Allah's Messenger was informed that I had taken an oath to fast daily and to pray (every night) all the night throughout my life (so Allah's Messenger # came to me and asked whether it was correct): I replied, "Let my parents be sacrificed for you! I said so". The Prophet # said: "You cannot do that. So, fast for few days and give it up for few days, offer Salat (prayer) and sleep. Fast three days a month as the reward of good deeds is multiplied ten times and that will be equal to one year of fasting". The Prophet said to me, "Fast one day and give up fasting for two days". I replied: "I can do better than that". The Prophet said to me, "Fast one day and give up fasting for a day and that is the fasting of Prophet David and that is the best fasting". I said: "I have the power to fast better (more) than that". The Prophet # said: "There is no better

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fasting than that." The Messenger of Allah # preferred alternate fasting i.e., fasting one day and not the next day, as described in the above hadith, for two reasons.

The first reason: Ibn Amr could not endure more than that. The proof is that the Prophet said: "If you did that your body would get tired and your eyes will become weak. So, he told him the best fasting is to fast one day and not the next.

والثاني: أنه هي ذكر أنه صوم داود وذكر أنه لم يؤثر في قوى داود، بقوله: «وكان لا يفر إذا لاقى»، فعلى هذا يكون حديث ابن عمرو مخصوصًا بأفضل الصوم، وحق كل من ينهك الصوم قواه؛ فإن الغالب على الصحابة أنهم إنما كانوا يسألون عن أفضل الأعمال ليتعاطوه، وكان رسول الله هي يفهم منهم ذلك، فيجب كل واحد منهم على حسب ما فهم منه.

ولهذا، سأله رجل: أي الأعمال: أفضل؟ فقال: «الصلاة لأول وقتها».

وسأله آخر: أي الأعمال أفضل؟ فقال: «برّ الوالدين».

وسأله آخر: أي الأعمال أفضل؟ فقال: «الجهاد في سبيل الله».

فأجاب كل واحد منهم على ما فهمه من تخصيص سؤاله بأعمال نفسه، فكأنه قال للأول: أفضل أعمالك الصلاة لأول وقتها. وقال للثاني: أفضل أعمالك بر الوالدين، وقال للثالث: أفضل أعمالك «الجهاد في سبيل الله».

The second reason: The Messenger of Allah # mentioned that the fast of Dawud # did not affect his strength as it is shown in the words of the Messenger of Allah #: "He did not flee when meeting the enemy" and based upon this hadith by Ibn 'Amr Al Aas specifies the best fast, and the reality is that fasting weakens the strength of any man. Most of the companions used to ask the Messenger of Allah # about the best deeds and actions that they could perform, and he answered each of them according their ability. For instance, a man asked him: "Which action is best?", The Messenger of Allah # answered: "The performance of prayer at its earliest time." Another man asked him: "Which deed is the best?", The Messenger of Allah answered: "Be good and kind to your parents." Another man asked him: "Which action is best?", The Messenger of Allah answered: "To fight in the way of Allah." It is quite clear that the Messenger of Allah answered every single person based on the individual's understanding with regards to the specific question and that person's ability to perform that action. So, it is to say that he had said to the first person, "The best of your deeds is that you pray on time." And to the second person, "The best of your deeds is that you obey your parents." And to the third person, "The best of your deeds is fight in the cause of Allah."

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ولولا تنزيل هذه الأحاديث على هذه القاعدة، لكانت متناقضة ومنصبُ الرسول ﷺ أجل أن يصدر منه قول متناقض.

فعلىٰ هذا صوم الدهر في حق من أفطر في الأيام المحرمة، إذا كان مطيقًا له، لا يؤثر في جسده، ولا يقعده عن شيء من الطاعات التي كان يفعلها الأقوياء أفضل من الغِبّ؛ لأن الجزاء علىٰ قدر الأعمال. علىٰ ما تمهد في الشريعة، أن من جاء بالحسنة فله عشر أمثالها.

وإنما قوله ﷺ: «من صام الأبد فلا صام».

فمعناه أن من صام العيدين وأيام التشريق، فإنه لو أفطرها لم يكن صائمًا للدهر على الحقيقة، بل صائمًا لأكثر الدهر.

And if it weren't for fitting these narrations on this foundational rule, it would've been contradictory, and the status of the Messenger ## is so lofty that anything contradictory would come from him.

So, upon this, fasting the entire lifetime except the prohibited days – if one were able to do so and doesn't affect his body nor hold him back from performing worship which the strong ones would do – is better than the outcome; since reward is based on actions. And as for what has been explained in the Shari'ah; whoever comes with one good deed, it is multiplied for him tenfold.

As for his saying #, "Whoever fasts forever (i.e., his entire life), then he has not fasted." It means that whoever fasts both Eids and the days of Tashreeq, then if he has broken his fast in them, he wouldn't be actually fasting entire life, rather, most of his life.

الثاني: في صوم شعبان، قالت عائشة نَطْقَ : (كان رسول الله على يصوم شعبان كله، كان يصوم شعبان إلا قلللا).

2. Fasting in Shaban

Aisha (Allah be pleased with her) said: "The Messenger of Allah sused to fast all of Sha'ban, fasting it except a few [days]."

الثالث: في صوم المحرم. قال ﷺ: «أفضل الصيام بعد رمضان شهر الله المحرم، وأفضل الصلاة بعد الفريضة صلاة الليل».

3. Fasting in Muharram

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The Prophet said: "The best fast after Ramadan is Allah's month al-Muharram, and the best prayer after what is prescribed is prayer during the night".

الرابع والخامس: في صوم تاسُوعاء وعاشُوراء، قال ﷺ: «صيام يوم عاشور، احتسب علىٰ الله أن يكفر السنة التي قبله».

4. and 5. The Ninth and Tenth of Muharram

The Prophet said: "Fasting on the Day of Ashura, I seek from Allah that He expiates the sins of the preceding year".

السادس: في صوم عشر ذي الحجة. قال ﷺ: «ما من أيام العمل الصالح فيهن أحب إلى الله من هذه الأيام العشر». فقالوا: يا رسول الله، ولا الجهاد في سبيل الله؟ فقال رسول الله ﷺ: «ولا الجهاد في سبيل الله؛ إلا رجل خرج بنفسه وماله فلم يرجع من ذلك بشيء».

6. Fasting on the first ten days of Dhul Hijjah

The Prophet said: "No good deeds done on other days are superior to those done on these (first ten days of Dhul Hijjah)." The companions said, "Not even Jihad?" He replied, "Not even Jihad, except that of a man who does it by giving himself and his property in for Allah's sake, and does not return with any of those thinas".

السابع: في صوم يوم عرفة. قال ﷺ: «صيام يوم عرفة أحتسب على الله أن يكفر السنة التي قبله والسنة التي بعده».

والأولىٰ لمن كان حاجًا بعرفة أن يفطر، لأن فضيلة دعاء عرفة يفوت، والصوم لا يفوت. والأولىٰ لمن كان حاجًا بعرفة أن يفطر، لأن فضيلة دعاء عرفة، في صوم رسول الله ، فقال بعضهم: هو صائم، وقال بعضهم: ليس بصائم، فأرسلت إليه بقدح لبن وهو واقف علىٰ بعيره فشربه.

7. Fasting on the day of Arafat

The Prophet said: "I seek from Allah that fasting on the day of 'Arafah expiates the sins of the preceding and the coming year". The priority is that whoever was doing Hajj is to break their fast, since the virtue of supplication would be missed, but fasting would not be missed.

Lubabah bint Harith (Allah be pleased with her) said: "While the people were with me on the day of `Arafat they differed as to whether the Prophet * was fasting or not; some said that he was fasting while others said that he was not

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fasting. So, I sent to him a bowl full of milk while he was riding over his camel, and he drank it".

وقال أبوذر: قال رسول الله ﷺ: «من صام من كل شهر ثلاثة أيام، فذلك صيام الدهر». فأنزل الله تصديق ذلك في كتابه: ﴿مَن جَآءَ بِٱلْحَسَنَةِ فَلَهُ عَشُرُ أَمْثَالِها ﴾ [الأنعام: ١٦٠] اليوم بعشرة أيام. وقال أبو ذر تَالَّكُ: (أمرنا رسول الله ﷺ بصيام ثلاثة أيام البيض، ثلاثة عشر، وأربعة عشر، وخمسة عشر).

8. Fasting on the White Days

Abu Huraira (Allah be pleased with him) said: "My best friend (i.e., the Prophet) advised me to observe three things: (1) to fast three days of every month; (2) to pray two rak`at of Duha prayer (forenoon prayer); and (3) to pray Witr before sleeping."

Abu Dharr (Allah be pleased with him) narrated: "The Messenger of Allah said: "Whoever fasts three days in every month, then that is (like) fasting the lifetime." Then Allah attested to that in His Book by revealing: "Whoever brings a good deed, shall have ten times the like thereof." So, a day is like ten".

Abu Dharr (Allah be pleased with him) narrated that: The Messenger of Allah said: "Oh Abu Dharr! When you fast three days out of a month, then fast the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth".

التاسع والعاشر: في صوم الإثنين والخميس، سُئل رسول الله ﷺ عن صوم يوم الإثنين، فقال: «فيه ولدتُ، وفيه أُنزل على».

وقالت عائشة نَعْهَا: (كان النبي ﷺ يتحرى صوم الاثنين والخميس. وقال أبو هريرة: قال رسول الله ﷺ: «تعرض الأعمال يوم الإثنين والخميس وأحب أن يُعرض عملي وأنا صائم».

9. and 10. Fasting on Mondays and Thursdays

The Messenger of Allah was asked about fasting on Monday, whereupon he said: "It is (the day) I was born, and revelation was sent down to me".

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Aishah (Allah be pleased with her) said: "The Prophet # used to specifically fast on Mondays and Thursdays".

Abu Hurairah (Allah be pleased with him) said that: The Messenger of Allah said: "Deeds are presented on Mondays and Thursdays, and I love that my deeds be presented while I am fasting".

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الفصل العاشر

في الأيام التي نهى عن صيامها

CHAPTER TEN: FORBIDDEN DAYS FOR FASTING

وهي أنواع:

الأول: الصوم بعد انتصاف شعبان. قال رسول الله ﷺ: "إذا كان النصف من شعبان فأمسكوا عن الصيام حتى يدخل رمضان».

They are types:

1. Fasting after the half of Sha'ban

The Messenger of Allah said: "When a half of Sha'ban remains then do not fast. Stay away from fasting until Ramadan enters."

الثاني: استقبال رمضان بيوم أو يومين. قال ﷺ: «لا تقدموا رمضان بيوم ولا يومين، إلا رجلًا كان يصوم صومًا، فليصمه».

2. Fasting a day or two days before Ramadan

The Prophet said: "None of you should fast a day or two before the month of Ramadan unless he has the continuous habit of fasting (Nawafil), then he can fast that day".

3. Fasting on a Doubtful Day

Ammar bin Yasir (Allah be pleased with him) said: "Whoever fasts on a day in which there is doubt, then he has disobeyed Abul-Qasim #".

وقال عمر بن الخطاب رهافية: (هذان يومان نهي رسول الله عن صيامهما: يوم فطركم من صيامكم، واليوم الآخر يأكلون فيه من نسككم).

4. Fasting on the Days of Eid

Abu Huraira (Allah be pleased with him) reported that the Messenger of Allah forbade fasting on these two days. Eid-ul-Adha and Eid-ul-Fitr.

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Umar bin Al-Khattab (Allah be pleased with him) said, "These are two days which Allah's Messenger # has forbidden people to fast; the day on which you break fasting (the fasts of Ramadan), and the day on which you eat the meat of your sacrifices."

5. Days of Tashreeq

The Prophet said: "The days of Tashreeq are the days of eating and drinking and remembering Allah".

6. Singling out Friday for Fasting.

The Prophet said: "None of you should fast on Friday unless he fasts a day before or after it".

The Prophet said: "Do not single out the night (preceding) Friday among the nights for prayer and do not single out Friday among days for fasting but only when anyone among you is accustomed to fast (on dates) which coincide with this day (Friday)".

This is the end of the benefits of fasting.